Number 370 THE September 21, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, September 21, 1793.

PROCLAMATION.

IN purſuance of a precept under the hands and ſeals of the Hon. Alexander Addiſon, Eſq. Preſident of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Waſhington, Mathew Ritchie, Eſquire, Judge of the ſame Court, Juſtices aſſigned and appointed to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments and preſentments made or taken for or concerning all treaſons, murders, and ſuch other crimes as by the laws of the ſtate of Pennſylvania are made capital, or felonies of death, and alſo all other offences, crimes and miſdemeanors which have been or ſhall be committed, perpetrated or happened within the ſaid county, and to deliver the jail of the ſaid county of all perſons which are or ſhall be hereafter committed for the crimes aforeſaid, and to the ſheriff of the county aforeſaid directed. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all thoſe who will proſecute againſt any ſuch priſoners, that they be at the uſual place for holding Courts in the town of Waſhington, there to be held on Monday the 23d day of September next, then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt. And that all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Conſtables within the ſaid county, be then and there in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf belong to be done.

Dated at Waſhington the 29th day of Auguſt, 1793, and in the 18th year of the Independence of America.

WILLIAM WALLACE, ſheriff.

STRAYED or ſtolen the 26th July from the ſubſcriber living on Monour's run, Moon townſhip, Alleghaty county, a bright bay HORSE, ſing 9 years old, ſome white hairs on s forehead, and ſome wind galls ove his paſtor joints on his fore legs. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ings him to the ſubſcriber, or to JAOB BAUSMAN's at Pittſburg, ſhall reive FOUR DOLLARS reward, and aſonable charges, and Twenty Dolrs for the Thief, when convicted.

JOHN MULHALL.

September 7, 1793.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO *be ſold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 28th inſtant, at the late pelling houſe of* EDWARD WARD, *ceaſed, at the Lower Ferry, on the monagahela, oppoſite Pittſburgh, ſundry uſehold furniture, &c. Three months edit will be allowed the purchaſers on ving ſecurity. Sale to begin at two clock in the afternoon.*

September 27, 1793.

THE *Members of the Frederick Town Library Company, are deſired to end at the Library Room on the 5th day next month, at two o'clock, P. M. in der to elect officers, agreeable to the nſtitution of the company.*

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOSEPH TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

September 14, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO *the delinquent Collectors of Taxes for the County of Allegheny—That unleſs they ſettle and pay off their reſpective duplicates within* one month *from this date, they will be proceeded againſt according to law, as no longer indulgence can be expected from*

JAMES HORNER, Treaſurer of Allegheny County.

Pittſburgh, 13th Sept. 1793.

LOTS in the town of Pittſburgh for ſale.

THE following lots will be ſold at public ſale (if not ſold before at private ſale) at the houſe of Capt. John M'Maſters, on Saturday the 2d day of November next, the ſale to commence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Four lots betwixt 2d and 3d ſtreets, from Grant ſtreet, No. 297, 298, 299, and 300. Four lots betwixt 3d and 4th ſtreets, from Grant ſtreet, No. 301, 302, 303, and 304. One lot betwixt 5th ſtreet, Diamond alley, and Grant ſtreet, No. 371. One lot betwixt 5th ſtreet and Diamond alley, No. 380. One lot betwixt 3d and 4th ſtreets and Cherry alley, No. 305. One lot betwixt 5th ſtreet and Virgin alley, No. 415. One lot betwixt 4th ſtreet and Liberty ſtreet, a large Diamond lot, No. 338.

Propoſals will be received before the day of ſale by Col. Wm. Semple, at his ſtore in 2d ſtreet (in the ſtone houſe) and if ſold at public ſale, the terms will be made known before the ſale begins.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 2, 1793.

The Laſt Notice.

ALL thoſe that are indebted to the ſubſcriber are deſired to call and pay off their reſpective accounts in three weeks from this date, or make ſuch arrangements as will be ſatisfactory, otherwiſe he ſhall be under the neceſſity of taking ſuch meaſures as will be very diſagreeable to himſelf, and more ſo to thoſe who do not comply with this friendly notice.

He has to rent, and poſſeſſion will be given immediately, two rooms in the houſe in which he now lives, with a cellar, convenient for a ſtore, the ſituation being ſo well known that it would be unneceſſary to point out the advantages to a perſon in the mercantile line, as it will ſuit no other perſon ſo advantageouſly.

J. TANNEHILL,

Water ſtreet, two doors from the corner of Market ſtreet.

September 13, 1793.

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, June 4.

WE were greatly ſurpriſed to ſee the ex-general Dumourier arrive here, at the moment when all the world imagined that he had taken up his reſidence for a long time in the mountains of Switzerland: but we learn, that the pacific canton of Zurich, which he had choſen for his retreat, dreading the intrigues of this ſubtle politician, begged him to quit that territory. Dumourier then applied to the Elector of Cologne for an aſylum, but the Elector returned this very ſhort anſwer: "I cannot receive him as an emigrant; and as a Jacobin I would hang him." After this, Dumourier directed his way hither, hoping to obtain permiſſion to ſtay in the Low Countries, on account of his arrangements with the Prince de Cobourg.

But unfortunately for Dumourier, he publiſhed a pamphlet at Frankfort, entitled, "A letter from General Dumourier to the Preſident of the National Convention; and to this piece was added a proclamation under the title, "General Dumourier to the French people."

In this work, among other things, he ſays, that not wiſhing to employ his talents to the diſmemberment of his country, he is going to employ his pen for the purpoſe of enlightening his fellow citizens and combatting the anarchiſts. In another part he mentions that at the time of his firſt proclamation, the Prince de Cobourg promiſed to allow him to act for the purpoſe of reſtoring order in France;—that he would aſſiſt him with all his troops in caſe of need—and would reſtore to the lawful King of France, after the reeſtabliſhment of the monarchy, all the places that might be taken or confided to the Auſtrians. But that a ſuperior authority, having ſoon after obliged the Prince Generaliſſimo to revoke his promiſe, he quitted the army, after ſtipulating favorable terms for his companions in arms. In the courſe of the proclamation, Dumourier invites all French citizens to range themſelves with him under the colours of the happy conſtitution of 1789—90, and 91.

This pamphlet had a very extenſive ſale, and made ſo much noiſe, that the government taking cognizance of its contents, had all the copies found at the bookſellers ſeized; condemned the printer to pay a fine, and had his preſſes broken to pieces.

We are aſſured that Dumourier has ſince been ordered to quit Bruſſels and the Low Countries, and that he is going to London.

LONDON, July 15.

A letter from Valenciennes ſays, "It is criminal to diſguiſe the truth. The Kings of Europe cannot hope to take this place, without the ſacrifice of 20,000 human beings, and when they have gained it at this expence, they have done no more than prepared for the capture of Liſle, at the expence of 50,000 more!"

How many thouſands of the unfortunate men, ſweltering at the nod of their rulers, under Valenciennes in this burning weather, muſt fall a ſacrifice to fatigue and diſeaſe? No Gazette bears witneſs to this mortality. No nation receives an account of the multitudes cut off without noiſe or glory! Of the more fortunate few who are taken off by the ſword of the enemy, or trampled to death by the horſes hoofs of their friends, an honorable return is made, and they have the fame of heroes, but of the myriads that periſh, by the more fatal malady of war, dyſentery, no memorial is left that can ſoothe even the ſorrow of their relatives.

Official Account

Of the Operations of the army before Valenciennes.

Head Quarters, Herin, July 11.

The ſiege of Valenciennes is now puſhed on vigorouſly; and in deſpite of the efforts of the garriſon to raiſe obſtacles againſt it, we loſe but very few men, becauſe we need not hurry our works and attacks, ſince it is impoſſible for the enemy's armies to come to relieve the place: a circumſtance which affords us every leiſure to ſpare our people.

The night between the 8th and 9th has been employed in perfecting the batteries of the 3d paraliel, in eſtabliſhing two new ones, and in forming freſh communications. During the day we continue to enlarge the excavations.—The heavy fire which the enemy inceſſantly kept up that night, from their canons, mortars, and muſquetry, killed five of our men, and wounded fourteen; among whom we reckon Count Hendi, of the artillery, who received a bad contuſion on the leg.

In the afternoon of the 9th, the enemy directed a moſt extraordinary effort from the curtain near the gate of Mons, upon our batteries and communications, by means of a moſt lively diſcharge of cannon, mortars and howitzers; but the fire from our diſmounting batteries ſilenced theirs. Towards the end of the night they renewed the attempt, but with as little ſucceſs.—The laſt 24 hours coſt us five men killed, and 25 wounded. Among the latter is Lieutenant Heiſſenſtein, of the Bombardeers.

The night between the 9th and 10th has been ſo zealouſly employed in puſhing forward and completing the preceding works, that two mountain batteries of the third parallel, and one of the ſecond, have been entirely finiſhed, and the communications brought to their requiſite breadth.

GENERAL CUSTINE's SPEECH

Addreſſed to the Committee of War, when he was lately at *Paris*.

"*Citizens*,

YOU have entruſted to me the command of an army weakened by repeated defeats. The loſs moſt difficult to be repaired is that of the camp at Famars, an important poſſeſſion which your general ought never to have abandoned; and it might eaſily have been retained, had they prevented the enemy from ſurrounding them. The manœuvres of the latter were as ſkillful as thoſe of your generals were bad. Some of them with whom I converſed, reſpecting the faults which they had committed, told me that they requeſted reinforcements from the Convention, but that they received no anſwer; and that as the army at Famars was not ſtrong enough to reſiſt, they had thought it more prudent to abandon that camp than to ſuffer themſelves to be incloſed. Our buſineſs at preſent is to repair that loſs; but this will not be eaſy. I doubt much whether I can ſave Valenciennes. I ſhall do my utmoſt to raiſe the ſiege, but I can anſwer for nothing—I muſt give battle to the enemy. I am certain that they will not come to attack me in the poſition in which I am. I have ſent you my plans. I muſt have more men. I could eaſily make a powerful diverſion towards Weſt Flanders and the country of Leige, but 60,000 men at leaſt muſt be employed for that expedition, one of the objects of which is to deſtroy the magazines of the enemy, and the other to break that cordon which favors a communication between the different parts of the combined armies. I muſt have at leaſt 120,000 men under my command, to be able to attack the Prince of Co-

bourg. I have the means of conveying intelligence to [illegible]ennes, to inform the garriſon at what time to make a vigorous ſortie, which I ſhall ſupport. I muſt not, however, conceal from you, that my plan depends upon circumſtances, and that a trifling event may render it abortive. Its ſucceſs will depend on the bravery of the troops whom I have under my command. Theſe whom I have to combat are encouraged by four months ſucceſs, but they are not invincible. Their victories have coſt them dear without having conquered us. The whole nation, then, ought to riſe at this moment, and to make the efforts to reſcue themſelves from ſlavery, and from the chains which our enemies wiſh to impoſe upon us. I promiſe to die at my poſt, and not to return, but victorious."

The balloon which ſome days ago aſcended from Conde, had a ſmall packet, containing two letters pending to it. The firſt was addreſſed to the Preſident of the Convention, and the ſecond to the Miniſter of the War Department.—They ſimply ſtated—

"CITIZENS,

"We are ſurrounded on all quarters by the enemies of the French Republic. We lament recent misfortunes. The recollection, however, of the glories of Jemappe, animates and inflames us with military emulation. We are lovers of liberty, and have ſworn to maintain it. Proviſions are ſcarce, but our enthuſiaſm is undiminiſhed. We will repel the enemy, or die in the attempt.

(Signed) J. V. D.
By order of the Commander."

From the garriſon at Conde.

"The originals are in the Prince of Cobourg's poſſeſſion. The wind was very favorable for the experiment, but the balloon having been overcharged with inflammable air, the deſign was rendered abortive."

We are told from Bruſſels, that they have poſitive information, that the Spaniards having forced the paſſage of the Iron, after having poſſeſſed themſelves of Andaye, are marching in force to Bayonne, to lay ſiege to that city, which is conſidered as the only place capable of making any reſiſtance; and after the reduction of which, the enemy will have the road clear to Bourdeaux.

GENERAL DUMOURIER.

Tranſlation of a letter from General Dumourier to Lord Grenville.

Saturday, June 15, 1793.

"*My Lord,*

"I charge Monſieur de Lacoſte, a merchant of Bruſſels, to deliver to your Excellency this letter, and two paſſports from the Archduke Charles; the one under the name of Charles Peralta, the other under my real name. I found great inconvenience in travelling through Germany without this precaution; and it was by the advice of Meſſrs. de Merternich and de Mercy, together with their friends, that I took an Italian name.

"My intention is not to ſtay in London, being too well known there to make my ſituation agreeable; I ſeek a houſe at a diſtance from London, where I can remain quiet, and wait the end of the troubles of my unfortunate country. If the greateſt ſtateſman in Europe, Mr. Pitt, and you, my Lord, will agree to this, ſo neceſſary for my ſafety and my repoſe, I ſhall remain in the greateſt privacy.

"My Lord Anckland will inform your Excellency of what the Chevalier de Maulde informed him during the negociation. My Lord Gower will alſo give you an account of my conduct towards England, during my Miniſtry; but it is not for theſe that I claim the generoſity of the Engliſh nation.

"Your Lordſhip will ſee that it was neceſſity alone that made me change my name when I came to ſeek an aſylum in England. I reſpect the laws. The fiction I made uſe of when at Dover was merely local, and I haſten to repair it by a true declaration of myſelf.

"If my requeſt can be granted, I will comply with whatever the prudence of the Miniſter ſhall require of me.

"I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) DUMOURIER."

LORD GRENVILLE's ANSWER.

"Whitehall, June 16, 1793.

"I received, Sir, this morning, the letter you did me the honor to addreſs to me. It is the buſineſs of the ſecretary of ſtate for the home department to take the orders of his majeſty relative to the reſidence of aliens in this kingdom, and to notify the ſame officially; but as it is to me that you have addreſſed yourſelf on this occaſion, I cannot do otherwiſe than acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and anſwer the demands which it contains.

"Your ſtay in England will be ſubject to too many inconveniences, to make it poſſible for the government of this country to permit it. I cannot but regret, that you had not gained information in this particular before you came to England. If your wiſh had been made known to me before you undertook the journey, I would have informed you without reſerve, that it would have been an uſeleſs one. It remains now with me to point out to you my opinion, that you muſt conform without delay, to the deciſion I have been under the neceſſity of communicating to you by this letter.

"I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) "GRENVILLE."

M. DUMOURIER.

In the ſitting of the Convention of the 28th of June, a letter was read from general Biron—this letter announces a brilliant victory gained over the rebels in the department of Lavendee. As it appeared the intention of the inſurgents to make a movement towards St. Maixont and Niort, general Weſterman was detached to interrupt them. This officer immediately gave battle to the rebels, routed their army, took a great part of their artillery, 150 head of cattle, and all their ſtores.

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American Affairs.

AUGUSTA, Auguſt 3.

A letter having been received from the war department of the United States by the executive of this ſtate, his excellency the commander in chief has ordered a board of general officers to convene here on Thurſday next.—It is ſaid the letter contains inſtructions to purſue ſuch meaſures againſt the Creeks as our executive may think proper, without (if poſſible) involving the United States in a general war.—It is further ſaid the government of South Carolina is directed to aſſiſt Georgia with any number of men which may be thought neceſſary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1.

Captain Paddock of the brig Endeavor, was boarded near Cape Nichola Mole, by a ſloop called the Betſy, of St. Vincents, John Wallis, maſter, of 8 guns, who took out ſome of the caſh and plate of the French paſſengers, and put on board a prize maſter and three men, and ordered her to New-Providence. Captain Paddock *not liking the place*, thought fit to alter his courſe for New-York, and has brought theſe *piratical gentlemen* along with him.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.

Important Commercial Communication.

Auguſt 30, 1793.

At a meeting of the committee of merchants of Philadelphia,

It was reſolved, that a letter from Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq. Secretary of State, and the anſwer thereto, ſhould be publiſhed in the newſpapers of this city.

Extract from the minutes,
Robert Ralſton, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 27, 1793.

Gentlemen,

Complaint having been made to the government of the United States of ſome inſtances of unjuſtifiable vexation and ſpoilation committed on our merchant veſſels by the privateers of the powers at war, and it being poſſible that other inſtances may have happened, of which no information has been given to the government, I have it in charge from the Preſident to aſſure the merchants of the United States, concerned in foreign commerce or navigation, that due attention will be paid to any injuries they may ſuffer on the high ſeas, or in foreign countries, contrary to the law of nations or to exiſting treaties; and that on their forwarding hither, authenticated evidence of the ſame, proper proceedings will be adopted for their relief: The juſt and friendly diſpoſitions of the ſeveral belligerent powers, afford well founded expectation that they will not heſitate to take effectual meaſures for reſtraining their armed veſſels from committing aggreſſions and vexations on our citizens or their property.

There being no particular portion or deſcription of the mercantile body pointed out by the laws for receiving communications of this nature, I take the liberty of addreſſing it to the merchants of Philadelphia, for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and of requeſting that through them it may be made known to all thoſe of their ſtate whom it may concern. Information will be freely received, either from the individuals aggrieved, or from any aſſociations of merchants, who will be pleaſed to take the trouble of giving it, in a caſe ſo intereſting to themſelves and their country.

I have the honor to be, with great reſpect, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
TH. JEFFERSON.

The *Merchants* of Philadelphia.

SIR,

THE merchants of Philadelphia receive your communication, as on proof, among the many, of the attention of government to the commerce of the United States, which involves in it every other important intereſt of our country.

They will avail themſelves of the invitation given, to convey all ſuch information as they may obtain, reſpecting the vexation and ſpoil committed by the privateers of the powers at war, upon the trading veſſels of America; and they doubt not upon repreſentation being made, thoſe powers will ſhew the beſt diſpoſition, to reſtrain aggreſſions, which, being exerciſed againſt a people, who in maintaining a ſtrict neutrality, have manifeſted a friendſhip for all, and ought to exempt them from ſuch depredations.

I am with perfect eſteem,
By order of the committee, and
in behalf of the merchants
of the city of Philadelphia.
JOHN NIXON.

To Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq.
Secretary of State.

Notwithſtanding the general complexion of the laſt intelligence from Europe, which is entirely copied from Engliſh prints, ſeems to caſt a gloom over the affairs of France, yet the ſame prints are obliged, in many places, to pay ſome regard to truth; for in *Gore's Liverpool General Advertiſer*, of July 4, we find the following paragraph, which contains a clear proof, that *all* the powers combined againſt liberty, are not yet ſure of obtaining a complete victory over that ſingle republic, as ſome of them ſeem ſtrongly inclined to make a peace.

"SUNDAY's MAIL,

"*Hanover, June 5.*

"The ſtates of Holland have charged their ambaſſadors to the combined powers *negociate peace.* Their reſolution 21ſt ult. purports, that mightineſſes flatter themſelves the moſt convincing proof of fire and readineſs to co- thoſe meaſures which are to by the belligerent powers a common enemy; that at the they will alſo take care not to themſelves more than their will allow; that for this rea- wiſh for the formation of a to agree both on the meaſures the future effective operations of war may require, and to right underſtanding with regard to the propoſals and overtures that be made by France to accomplish mination of the war."

By the ſhip Andrew from L'Orient, we have received a large collection of the lateſt French National Gazettes. A ſlight inſpection induces us to repeat an obſervation which we formerly made, that there is certainly much leſs of actual diſturbance in Paris, than we are taught to believe by the Engliſh newſpapers. The places of public amuſement, including ten or twelve playhouſes, an opera houſe, and an equeſtrian amphitheatre, appear to be cloſely attended. This never would be the caſe were the citizens in danger of having their throats cut at the corner of every ſtreet. As we formerly obſerved, literary publications continue to be remarkably numerous.—Amongſt others, a quarto volume upon architecture is adverti ſed upon the 12th of June laſt, by a profeſſor of rural architecture; and it is plain enough that ſuch productions could never obtain attention on the eve of a general maſſacre. The total number of perſons confined in the ſeveral priſons of Paris, on the 6th of June laſt, according to a certificate publiſhed by an officer of the police, amounted only to one thouſand three hundred and ten, including 22 who were in a ſtate of arreſtment at the inſtance of the mayoralty. In this number we underſtand to be comprehended, thoſe confined for debt; and if this be the caſe, the gaols of Paris are a deſert, when contraſted with thoſe of London;—yet, were we to believe the charitable aſſertions of ſome of the London paragraph writers, the French metropolis contains at preſent nothing but bankrupts and aſſaſſins.

A number of friends of liberty and truth have aſſociated in New York to draw up daily a ſhort account of authentic intelligence for the uſe of the French crews in that port, in order to counteract the effect of incendiary writings and fabricated news, diſtributed on board the ſhips of the republic by diſaffected perſons.

The following articles of Intelligence are publiſhed in French in Loudon's New York Diary.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Two veſſels arrived from France in 33 days have brought Paris News to the 8th July.

At this period the national convention had compleated the conſtitution, decreed a meeting of a new national convention on the firſt of September, and enjoined the executive council to continue the war with the greateſt vigour; to ſuffer no part of the force of the republic to remain inactive, and to hear of no propoſition for peace on the part of their enemies before the firſt of September. All the French citizens concurred with enthuſiaſm in the execution of this law. The recruiting for the army went on as well as could be deſired, and the ſailors crouded from all parts on board the ſhips of the republic to ſupport the honor of the flag. Commerce by ſea was ſuſpended, and almoſt all the merchant veſſels are converted into privateers; the prizes which they take are innumerable, and have filled their ports with

dance of property. Their frigates were frequently engaged at the beginning of the campaign, in which the French marmers have shewn the greatest bravery in the different actions. Their enemies have done justice to their valour, but affect to believe that the fleet has not been sufficiently exercised to acquire that knowledge of naval tactics, which shall render them a match for that of the enemy—Events have proved the contrary. The divisions of Brest and Rochefort being united to the number of 27 sail of the line have compleatly beaten the fleets of England and Holland.—Meantime the fleet from Toulon have frustrated the designs of the Spaniards on their coast and against Corsica.

Our armies by land have been equally successful; the Austrians have quitted Valenciennes, being obliged to raise the siege, after a great many vigorous sorties in which we are assured they lost above 10,000 men, and their general the Prince de Cobourg. The siege of Lisle is likewise raised.

The army of the royalists in Britanny is entirely defeated, and they hope that Bernard Larigny, who commanded it, will soon fall into the hands of the republicans, who will not fail to shave him with the national razor.

The publishers of the foregoing articles, call themselves "the sincere friends of liberty, good and faithful Frenchmen, associated to publish intelligence in which they will always speak the truth, whether agreeable or otherwise—for they are not false friends disguise their thoughts, nor are they false patriots who flatter their fellow citizens to gain their confidence."

Pittsburgh, Sept. 21.

On Sunday the 8th inst. a fire broke out in some back buildings in Second street between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, which soon communicated to Mr. Dobson's printing office, and the stables and ware-houses contigious thereto, all of which were entirely consumed. Two persons were killed in the dreadful catastrophe and several badly wounded.

The President of the United States has left Philadelphia for Mount Vernon.

Mr. Scull,

THE author of a letter from York county, and of the toasts drank on the western frontiers, and of Justice Fling's miserable lamentation, and of some other squibs of the same kind, must have a poor opinion of the sagacity and principles of the people of the western country to suppose that they are to be duped by fictions and idle tales like these. No doubt we shall see a great many others, of the like kind, before the election. But let those who have any design to frustrate the proposed re-election of Governor Mifflin, consider whether they ought not to find another tool to work with than *William Findley*. If ever that gentleman is brought forward for any respectable station, I have no doubt but he will find that support, which his talents deserve and his friends desire. But we trust, he will not be set up, as the puppet of a party to be moved for their ends, to be gazed at in false lustre, and to hide from the eyes of his admirers the real actors in the scene.

He is already in a station, where his abilities can be of real service, and in which, perhaps, it would be difficult to supply his place, if we should render it vacant. He has republican principles enough, to teach him, that it is improper to abandon one station, *merely* to get into another; to change his place, without improving his usefulness. Every friend of his, who has conversed with him, knows, that he thinks of these propositions, just as he ought to think of them; though perhaps not as some wish that he did.—And he has authorised many to say, that he declines the honor that has been proposed to him, and I may venture to add, thinks it cannot be better disposed of, than to that man against whom it has been offered to him.

The privilege of election is an important trust, and ought to be exercised on conscientious principles. The man who informs the people with truth and judgment, on this essential point, merits their thanks and confidence—but the man who misleads their minds with false lights, and perverts their choice by improper motives, betrays them to abuse their powers, and commit treason against themselves.

As to the election of a governor whatever may be suggested, it is now well enough known, that, among electioneering parties, the whole contest lies, between THOMAS MIFFLIN and FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERGH—On the comparative merit of these two candidates the people will decide.

MR. SCULL,

Please to insert in your paper the following extract of a letter from a Philadelphia gentleman, to his friend in this country.

Dear Friend,

"Our tribulations increase since my last; we were *royalising* ourselves by slow, but sure degrees, under the auspices of our federal government; the aristocrats, or well-born, were likely to meet soon with the distinctions they so well deserve, and the insolence of the *rabble*, formed to obey, was to receive soon a severe check; but that *diabolical* revolution of France has surrounded us with more difficulties, than ever we expected to encounter, and seems to awake from one end of the union to the other that cursed spirit of equality and republicanism which at so much pain and expense we had succeeded to lull asleep.

"However, we do not loose courage, but increase our exertions with the danger, and we trust that with the spirited assistance of our associates, we will yet carry a point so worthy of our ambition.

"Our present object, and the main reason of this letter, is the displacing that d——d republican MIFFLIN, from the seat of Governor. he does not worship the hirelings of our federal executive, thinks that our putting up with the indignities offered to us by the British, is a stain on our national character, and does many other acts which render him deservedly obnoxious to the holy league. Here is the plan we will follow and for which we earnestly request your concurrence. We set up P. A. Muhlenberg, that will undoubtedly exhaust the Germans, we are not uneasy about that point.

"To secure your back counties, was a matter of more difficulty, and in which our success will undoubtedly reflect a great honor on us, and force the admiration of all political manœuvrers. We set up Wm. Finley, who you know is and always will be, a thorn in our foot. That will answer a two fold purpose, 1st. Finley shall just leave Congress, in which he prepares us I know some deadly strokes, 2dly. we will turn out Mifflin, our grand object at present.

"We want now some skilfull hands to concur with us in your back country; I depend on your zeal in acting, and on your sagacity in discovering and employing proper persons. You need not trouble yourself with Pittsburgh nor Washington, we have there trusty emissaries, though perhaps it would not be improper to correspond with them, in case of unexpected emergencies.

"I refer you for further information to Mr. R——n, he is intrusted with all the secrets of the league, is a gentleman of genteel education and manners, faithfully attached to our cause, and if you attend to a circumstance that took place a few years ago, you will be convinced he is a proper person to have a command in this expedition, viz. He prevented the election of a gentleman from Washington county, by the sagacity of his manœuvres, tho' the gentleman was deserving of, and had obtained the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

"I will put an end to my letter, by laying down some rules of conduct which you'll have to conform yourself to in order to obtain some success.

1st. Extoll the character of William Finley, dwell upon the propriety of rewarding his patriotism by the seat of governor, and undoubtedly you will thus gain to your cause a set of rude, unthinking men, as I have heard your back country people were.

2dly. With respect to Mifflin, collect all your skill, use artful sentences, misconstrue his words, misrepresent his deeds, paint him as a man of a rash, restless spirit, who would fain *plunge his country into the horrors of a British war*, and who speaks disrespectfully of our supreme federal executive.

3dly. Assert roundly that he has no chance down below, that he is broken, and that the majority of the state is turned against him. Your complying with this rule will have a great effect.

4thly. Unite all your efforts against that wicked Democratical Society, it has a most dangerous tendency; spread the poison of ridicule upon it, upon the characters that compose it, upon the objects they treat; remember that such popular assemblies aim at destroying every distinction amongst men, and will prove the bane of aristocracy, as they have been the death of royalty.

Farewell, my dear Sir, depending upon your unremitted efforts, we on our parts will exert every nerve in order to bring about the much wished for success.

*** The Printing Office and Post Office is removed to Front Street, next door to the corner of Market Street.

Pitt. Sept. 20. 1793.

WANTED,
A Partner in Wingfield Mills and Distillery.

THESE works are conducted and finished in the best manner. The mill runs two pair of stones, one of which is *Burr*, with two water wheels, and a saw mill, all under cover of one roof—is situated ten miles from Pittsburgh, in the heart of a wheat country, and is capable of manufacturing 20 barrels of superfine flour every twenty four hours, independent of country work, of which there is abundance. In the dryest summer, water is never wanted for one wheel, nor does the severest winter effect her.

The distillery is situated about one hundred yards from the mills, at the head of a never failing stream of excellent water, containing two stills of 34 and 140 gallons, capable of running 20 gallons daily. The house is 28 feet square, and is strongly built, and conveniently constructed. The stills and vessels are new, and the situation of the works handsome, and without a rival in the western country.

The judicious will no sooner view the premises than see the advantages. A small sum of money is wanted; therefore, any person that can command a few hundred pounds, may soon be put in the receipt of some hundreds annually. The proprietor does not deal in exaggeration. What he has advanced will appear obvious on a review of the premises. Candor, he flatters himself, is his characteristick, therefore, applicants may be assured at least of *a fair state of facts, and plain dealing*.

Apply to the subscriber at the mills.

ALEXANDER FOWLER.

Wingfield Mills, Chartiers creek, Sept. 9, 1793.

COMMITTED to the jail of Allegheny county, on the 5th inst. a Negro Man, who calls himself *Abraham*, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Hughes, of Baltimore county, Maryland—He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout made, and wants some of his fore teeth, and says it is 6 years since he ranaway. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

A. ROBERTSON, Jailor.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 20, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living opposite the mouth of Turtle creek, on the west side of the Monongahela, about the latter end of July last, a bright bay Horse, with a small star in his forehead, about 13 hands high, 10 years old. The owner may have him again by proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM GIFFIN.

September 14, 1793.

THOSE persons who have subscribed to form a TROOP OF HORSE for the county of Allegheny, and all others who may wish to join the said troop, are desired to attend at M'MASTERS's tavern in PITT, at 12 o'clock, on the 1st Monday in October next, for the purpose of establishing a UNIFORM, and to adopt some plan to procure ACCOUTREMENTS.

E. DENNY, *Captain.*

*** *Agreeable to adjournment, the members of the Pittsburgh Fire Company are to meet at the Engine House this afternoon precisely at five o'clock.*

September 21, 1793.

BY YESTERDAY's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.

A private letter from Bourdeaux, dated 10th June, signed PITEY, *gives an account, that on the 3 d of that month, in an action with the French near Bayonne, the Spaniards left on the ground 4566 men dead, 1900 prisoners, and nearly as many wounded—while the French lost only 79 killed, and 114 wounded—The Spaniards were enthusiasted.*

The Mayor has informed the citizens—That from the returns made to him, and which have been pretty accurate, the number of persons which have been taken off by the prevailing disorder do not exceed one hundred and forty, from the first death which happened, to the second inst.

Extract of a letter from the territory South of the Ohio, Aug. 16.

"On the 4th inst. Col. Daugherty, of Jefferson county, with 180 men, crossed the Tenessee to the valley Indian towns, killed nine fellows and two squaws took and brought in seven prisoners, burnt twenty towns and villages, and destroyed a vast quantity of vegetables. The whites had five men wounded,—The inhabitants on the frontiers are in close forts, expecting a visit from the Indians when the volunteers are tired of harrassing them. Indeed the spirit of volunteering seems to be on the decline; only 40 men paraded on a signal for an expedition, a few days ago; though I think a large company might be raised, under the sanction of government; and it is absolutely necessary to give them a severe flogging, in order to bring them to a sense of their duty, and teach them to pay some respect to treaties."

The subscriber finding his name mentioned as a candidate for the office of Governor, deems it incumbent upon him, in the most unequivocal terms, to decline the election.

(Signed) WILLIAM FINDLEY.

Westmoreland county, Aug. 15, 1793.

ALL *persons indebted to the ſubſcriber are hereby requeſted to come and pay off their reſpective balances, as all outſtanding debts after the 20th day of September next, will, without reſpect of perſons, be put into the proper officers hands for recovery.*

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 21, 1793.

*** This publication commences the eighth year ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE —The Printer returns his moſt grateful acknowledgments to the public for the ſupport he has received, and ſolicits a continuance of their patronage—The expence he is at in procuring paper, &c. for carrying on his buſineſs, being very conſiderable, he flatters himſelf he will be excuſed in *AGAIN* calling on thoſe who are in arrears to make payment, and as an inducement for them to comply with this requeſts he will receive wheat, rye, or whiſkey, if delivered by the firſt of November next, at Col. Canon's mill on Chartier; creek; Captain Rankin's mill, Racoon; and Doctor Wilkin's mill, Peters creek, and flour or whiſkey, if delivered to John Henderſon, Eſq. Mingo Bottom; Capt. John Connell, Mouth of Buffaloe; Mr. Henry Smith, Whelen, and at the Printing Office.—He hopes attention will be paid to this, as it will be out of his power to give any further indulgence, and all outſtanding debts to year 1792, not paid by the time before mentioned, will, without fail, be put into proper hands for recovery.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 17, 1793.

The following Blanks may be had at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, viz,

Deeds of Conveyance,
Indentures,
Judgment Notes,
Juſtices Executions and Summonſes,

THE *partnerſhip of* TURNBULL & MARMIE, *having diſſolved the 22d inſtant, all perſons who have claims againſt them, are hereby deſired to render the ſame to* PETER MARMIE, *at Alliance Iron Works, on Jacob's creek, or to* WILLIAM TURNBULL, *at Pittſburgh, on or before the 1ſt day of October next, and*

All perſons indebted to the late partnerſhips of Craig, Bayard & Co. Iſaac Craig & Co. Daniel Britt & Co. *or* Turnbull & Marmie, *are hereby requeſted to pay the ſame to* WILLIAM TURNBULL, *who is impowered to ſettle and receive payments.*

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 26, 1793.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber's plantation in September laſt, a ſtrawberry roan MARE COLT, two years old laſt ſpring; ſhe is ſhort and well made, has a large breaſt, ſmall head, with a full main and tail, the main parts between the head and ſhoulders, one half lying on each ſide of her neck, ſhe trots, and is neither docked nor branded. Whoever will give information reſpecting ſaid ſtray, by letter or otherwiſe to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he can get her again, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonſable charges if brought home.

ALEX. WELLS.

CROSS CREEK MILLS,)
Aug. 13, 1793.)

Stray Sheep.

ABOUT the beginning of laſt June, ſeven head of SHEEP came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living on Bruſh creek, about 3 miles above Cavet's mill, in Weſtmoreland county. Five of them are old ſheep, chiefly ewes, and the other two are lambs; and all marked with two ſmall notches, or bits cut out of the left ear. He has repeatedly diſtributed written advertiſements through the bounds of the neighbourhood, but as no owner yet appears, he concludes they muſt have ſtrayed ſome diſtance, which has induced him to adopt this more extenſive mode of publication. As the ſettlement is much infeſted with wolves, he is under continual apprehenſions of danger, and earneſtly requeſts that the owner will take ſpeedy and lawful ſteps for removing them, and pay the reaſonable charges which have accrued.

JAMES M'CORMICK.

Bruſh Creek, Sept. 2, 1793.

WHEREAS *we purchaſed at public ſale by the Sheriff, tracts of land ſold under a judgment againſt the eſtate o George Croghan, and known by the name 1ſt. Hunt's Hill, 2d. Valentine's place, and 3d, Croghan's old place. This is to forwarn all perſons not to take and carry off any timber, grain, or other things from the ſaid lands, or purchaſe from them that do, under peril of a proſecution that ſhall enſue thereon.*

BARNABAS HILANDS,
CONRAD WINBIDDIE,
CHRISTOPHER WALTOUR.

Auguſt 20, 1793.

ALL perſons that ſtand indebted to TURPIN FAILS, dec. trader of the river Ohio, either by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to make immediate payment to WILLIAM CHAMBERS of Maſon county, and ſtate of Kentucky, adminiſtrator, or to PAUL FEARING, Eſq. at Marietta—and all perſons that may have demands againſt the eſtate are requeſted to exhibit their claims within ſix months from this date, or otherwiſe they will not be allowed their claims after.

Auguſt 2, 1793.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near the Broad Ford on Youghiogeny river, ſome time in June laſt, a white MARE, about 13 hands high, 13 years old, a natural trotter, branded on the near ſhoulder Z. C. a ſmall piece out of the under ſide of the near ear. The owner may have her, by proving property and paying charges,

DAVID BRADFORD.

Fayette county, Aug. 19, 1793.

THOSE indebted to the ſubſcriber are once more requeſted, for the laſt time, to make payment by the 1ſt of October next; no further indulgence will be given after that date to any out-ſtanding debts.

WM. IRWIN.

N. B. Alſo the partnerſhip accounts of JOHN & WM. IRWIN if not punctually diſcharged at the above date, will be ſued without reſpect to perſons.

September 5, 1793.

A liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Pittſburgh, Aug. 1ſt, 1793.

A

SAMUEL AGNEW, care of Col. Canon; Robert Armſtrong, care of James Edgar, eſq. Waſhington; Reverend Biſhop Aſbury, care of Mr. Charles Conaway.

B

Robert Barr, merchant, Lexington; William Brady, Dr. Samuel Baker, near Wheelen on the Ohio; Mons. Bolon, Scioto.

C

James Coleville, town of Columbia, mouth of Little Miami; Mons. Charpentier, Scioto; James Campbell, Cincinnati, near Fort Waſhington; Mons. Coupin, Galliopolis; James Campbell, care of Mr. Geo: Glenn, Weſtmoreland county; Dr. Thomas B Craighead, Canonſburg; Robert Campbell, Pittſburgh.

D

Mons. Duhant, Pittſburgh.

E

George Eberly, Fort Pitt; James Engliſh, care of Mathew M'Cown, Pittſburgh.

F

Charles Fardon, Peters creek; John Frederick, waggoner, care of John M'Maſters, inn keeper.

G

James Goſs, on the Ohio, near Weſt Liberty; Abraham Glaſſmoyer, Captain Campbell's troop of horſe; Thomas Gray, Ohio county.

H

Robt. Hamilton, living on M'Bride's run, Kentucky; John Hollingſworth, Pittſburgh; Daniel or John Huſton, Waſhington county; James Hanna, Chartiers, Waſhington county; Aaron Hoſington, Capt. Eaton's company.

J.

Levin Jenkins, private in Captain Price's company.

K

John Kelly, Waſhington county, care of Col. David Williamſon; John Kennedy, ſaw-mill run; Donald Kennedy, falls of Ohio, care of William Gill, Fort Pitt; Valentine Kintzer, Pittſburgh; Michael Kauffelt, ſoldier in Capt. Butler's company.

L

Lieut. Robert Lee, rifle corps; John Lowry, Waſhington county, care of Col. James Marſhall; John Luſk, care of Joſeph Scott, eſq. Montour's run; Miles Lewis, ſerjeant of the horſe; Capt. W. A. Lee, in the United States army.

M

John M'Keen, care of Sam. Black, Waſhington; William M'Intoſh, Pittſburgh; John Moore, Chartiers, Waſhington county; James Morrow, head armourer, Fort Waſhington; Dr. Henry Moore, Waſhington; George Morton, Miffiin townſhip, care of William Amberſon, Pittſburgh; Philip Maguire, turner, Waſhington county; Monſieur Mentelle, Galliopolis; Hon. Samnel M'Dowell, Kentucky; Madame Michault, Galliopolis; Aneas M'Bride, care of David Watſon, on Jacob's creek; Alexander M'Gregor, care of Wm. Amberſon, Kentucky; William Megarach, croſs creek, Waſhington county; David M'Creary, Samuel M'Kinney, care of Alexander Cunningham, Waſhington county; David M'Cracken, Waſhington county.

N

John Nevings, Waſhington county; Richard Newſam, Waſhington county; John Nelſon, ſerjeant in the army.

O

Samuel Oaks, gun-ſmith, Fort Waſhington.

P

Mons. Phibcevert, Galliopolis; Simon Porter, Waſhington county; Anthony Palmer, ſoldier, Fort Franklin.

R

John Roſs, ſerjeant in Capt. Campbell's horſe; John Roſs, care of John Morrow, Pittſburgh; Thomas Ryerſon, Waſhington county; James Rodgers, near Devore's ferry; James and Sarah Robinſon, care of James Edgar, eſq. Croſs creek, Waſhington county; William Ramage, care of the Rev. John M'Millan, Chartiers, Waſhington county; Dr. James Robinſon, at or near Fort Pitt; Margaret Rooney, care of the Rev. John Clark, Alleghany county.

S

William Shaw, Henry Reed, to the care of Mr. Wilkey, Fort Pitt; Mr. Sallandre, Richard Stevenſon, Allegheny county; Jeremiah Stillwell, ſerjeant in the 1ſt United States regiment; J. T. Slater, Lexington, Kentucky; James Stockdale, care of Niel Gilleſpie, Ten Mile; Samuel Thompſon, care of the Rev. James Smith, Croſs creek, Waſhington county; William Sherard, carpenter, Waſhington; William Shields, Allegheny county.

T

Citizen Pierce Thomas, Scioto; Job Trobridge, Morris-Town, Waſhington county; William Tharp, Charleſtown, Ohio county.

W

Abraham Weſtall, Poſt Vincennes, weſtern territory; John Warefield, Capt. Carberry's company; George Wallace, at or near Waſhington; Robert Woods, Ohio county, Virginia; Joſeph Waugh, jun. near Fort Pitt, on the Monongahela; Mathew Willey, Waſhington county; John Watkins, eſq. Woodford county, Kentucky; Samuel Witherſpoon, care of the Reverend Mr. Henderſon, Chartiers, Waſhington county.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchaſed with Caſh by the ſubſcribers at Pittſburgh; but to accompliſh the object of trade for which it is intended, it is neceſſary any whiſkey offered for ſale to them ſhould have paid, or ſecured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inſpector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiſkey muſt be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the caſh paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

ALL perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of *Henry Bagley*, late of Marietta, deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) are requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber, at Marietta, for adjuſtment, within ſix months, after which no demands will be allowed.

JABEZ TRUE, Adminiſtrator.

Auguſt 9, 1793.

IN a few days the ſubſcriber will leave his BOOKS in the hands of ADAMSON TANNEHILL, Eſq. with poſitive orders to proceed againſt thoſe indebted to him as the law directs, by the firſt day of October next, and no longer indulgence is to be expected.

SAMUEL BARR.

Pittſburgh, Aug. 29, 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh, as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street, *where Subſcriptions, Eſſays, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received—and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and diſpatch.*